TIMES-VIRGINIAN

In the Heart of Virginia's Dark Tobacco Belt

Appomattox, Virginia

ESTABLISHED 1892

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Robinson ..... *Editors and Publishers*

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Appomattox, Virginia, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Address all correspondence to the Times-Virginian, Appomattox, Va. Subscription rate: $2 a year, payable in advance. Single copy 5c. National advertising representative: Weekly Newspaper Representatives, Inc., 920 Broadway, New York City. Advertising rates upon request.

WAGE HIKES AND INFLATION

One of the nation's foremost economists recently spoke out in opposition to the Government's tight money policies. We will not attempt to go into his argument in full in this editorial, although we would like to point out one of the main contentions therein.

The economist, Murray Shields, of MacKay - Shields Associates, of New York, outlined his position in a speech to a conference of the American and Foreign Power Company System. Shields contends that repeated wage increases cannot be granted to workers by producing corporations without causing inflation unless improved techniques of production are found to lower unit costs. The American standard of living, according to Shields, has risen to an all-time high because of our mass production techniques and efficient methods.

When industry can keep pace with higher labor costs by acquiring newer machinery and introducing better production methods, it can offset, or partially offset, higher labor costs with more efficient production methods, in other fields.

Tight money, however, puts a crimp on business expansion and modernization, and tends to slow down the process of industry's effort to keep pace with higher and higher wage demands. In addition, tight money reduces the buying power of the consumer and lowers the demand for manufactured goods.

Therefore, Shields argues that further restrictions on borrowing or further hikes in interest rates will bring in inflation through higher and higher prices rather than check it.

We are in general agreement with Shields' theory and also feel that tight money and high interest rates do more to hurt the little man, who must borrow to buy everything he owns, than anything other than taxes, which are still relatively high.

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FARMERS AND FRANCE

A recent tabulation showed that farmers are continuing to leave the fields of France. If the trend continues, France's agricultural population will be down to 2,500,000 in another fifteen years.

Already fewer people are working on the land in France than ever before in recent history, and it seems that the French farmer is refusing to be kept on the farm—with Paris so near.

Back in 1929, 4,234,000 Frenchmen worked on the farms, and it is estimated that only about 3,100,000 are farming today. This decrease represents a better than twenty-five per cent reduction.

Perhaps one of the explanations is the existence of Paris. There is no comparable city in the United States. While many will feel that that is too bad, we think it is a blessing. Nevertheless, Paris seems to be wowing the country folks in France, and farming was never like that.

* * * * * * * * *

FACTS ABOUT FILIBUSTERS

The filibuster has been very much in the news in recent weeks and a number of senators, some Republicans and some Democrats, have been advocating that the cloture rule in the Senate be changed, so that two-thirds of the senators voting could bring about limitation of debate.

The cloture rule in the Senate is Rule 22. As it has worked for many years, it requires two-thirds of the Senate membership to invoke a closing of free discussion on any issue. This means that sixty-four senators, of the total membership of ninety-six, must vote to end debate on any measure—to break the back of a filibuster. This is not an unreasonable rule and is a cloture rule which can be invoked, if those behind closing of debate are actually determined to close off debate, provided they number sixty-four senators.

The danger in reducing the number of senators required to shut off debate is a very serious one which could destroy many freedoms in the upper legislative body. If a two-thirds majority of those voting could shut off debate, it would be rather easy for advocates of an issue to see to it—at a certain time—that they had a two-thirds majority, even if that majority were only a comparatively small group of senators.

It would, actually, pave the way for the ramrod tactics which are used in the House and which may be necessary in that body because it has such a large membership—435. However, the Senate's membership is less than one hundred and there is no necessity for the steamroller tactics which the House leadership must use to insure passage of certain legislation.

Actually, though most people do not know it, Southerners gave up their foolproof filibuster weapon in 1949 when they agreed to an amendment of the Senate's rules which ended their right to unlimited debate (not even subject to the cloture rule—Rule 22) on the motion to bring up a bill. As the rules operated up to the year 1949, there was no way to invoke cloture on the motion to bring up a bill in the Senate. Therefore, a small group of senators could willfully delay action and prevent the two-thirds constitutional majority from exercising its will. Now, however, that has been changed and the two-thirds rule, as applied to cloture, is a safety device.

The very few evils in this system are far outweighed by the many safety features included in this requirement. It is not true that filibusters cannot be broken, since when sixty-four senators decide that debatae should be cut off, there is no way whatever for the remaining thirty-two to stop them.

* * * * * * * *

The individual who attempts to reform the entire human race, has an exaggerated opinion of his, or her, ability.

* * * * * * * * *

Remember: prosperity for the farmer means prosperity for the banker, the merchant, the manufacturer, and, incidentally, for us!

* * * * * * * * *

A commentary upon our present civilization is the fact that many colleges are judged by their football teams rather than by their faculties.

* * * * * * * * *

Emotions are valuable, but civilization teaches self-control.

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If you want to gain the good opinion of an individual, give him an order for what he has to sell.

THE BIBLE SPEAKS

International Uniform Sunday School Lessons

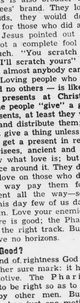
BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Background Scripture: Matthew 5-7. Devotional Reading: Matthew 6:25-33.

Righteousness

Lesson for January 20, 1957

RIGHTEOUSNESS is an old-fashioned word. You almost never see it outside the Bible. But the thing itself is not old-fashioned, you can see it outside the Bible, nearly everybody wants it himself and everybody wants it for his neighbors. Even criminals count on it—in other people! The word originally came (in the Bible) from the Hebrew word meaning "straight." To this day everybody knows what the difference is between a straight man and a crooked one. We mean the same thing sometimes when we use only the first part of the word, "right." We like to be right, we like to have the right people around us. "He's just not right" is one of the worst things that can be said about a man. A righteous person is one that is all that he should be. He comes up to standard, there is nothing shoddy or make believe about him. To be sure, some people don't care about this; but then some people don't care whether they are healthy or clean.



Dr. Foreman

Better Than the Best

One of the things Jesus said that must have sounded surprising at the time he said it, was that the righteousness of those who followed him must "exceed that of the Pharisees." Now the Pharisees made a specialty of righteousness. They were super-good, or aimed to be. They had money, and leisure, and they spent their time thinking up ways to be better than anybody. They were, so to speak, the athletes of morality. They held all the records for high jumps and pole vaults to the top levels of righteousness. Nobody else even tried to be as good as they were. So it must have astonished everybody, not to mention shocking the Pharisees, when Jesus as good as said they were not up to the standards of the kingdom of heaven. If we look into what Jesus said by way of explaining this astonishing remark, however, we can see three ways in which the Pharisees' idea of what it is to be right—right in the sight of God, that is—comes short of the true ideal. First of all, the Pharisees were interested in action only. Now acts are very important. But as Jesus explained it, actions come from inner attitudes, and where the attitude is wrong, acts are likely to be wrong too. True righteousness, or rightness, begins and has its roots in "the heart," the inner life, where thoughts begin. The truly right person will not be content with making a good showing, he wants to be right even if it never shows.

No Fences for Love

So the rightness Jesus demands goes deeper than what satisfied the Pharisees, ancient or modern. But he pointed out another difference. Jesus' ideal (which is God's ideal) of rightness is also broader than the Pharisees' brand. They loved their friends, they would do a great deal for those who did a lot for them. Jesus pointed out that anybody not a complete fool will do as much. "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" is a philosophy almost anybody can understand. Loving people who love you — and no others — is like exchanging presents at Christmas time. Some people "give" a great many presents, at least they wrap them up and distribute them; but they don't give a thing unless they expect to get a present in return. The Pharisees, ancient and modern, know what love is; but they put a fence around it. They do not "waste" love on those who do not in some way pay them for it. Jesus went all the way—so far that to this day few of us dare to follow him. Love your enemies, he said. Love is good; the Pharisees were on the right track. But love must have no horizons.

Why Be Good?

The kind of rightness God wants has another sure mark: it has the right motive. The Pharisees wanted to be right so as to be admired by other men. But true rightness has just one motive; to be like our Father in heaven. To wish to be God,—to "play God," is wicked; but it is not wicked, it is the very heart of the truly good life, to love God so much, and know him so well (and never so well as in Christ) that one can think of nothing better than to be like him. All other motives fall some time; but this one motive carries the secret of the power of God's true saints.

(Based on outline copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)

About The Home

By Frances Dell

You may think that you don't need an engagement calendar. You probably feel that you don't go out enough that you can't keep track of dates.

However, you don't have to be in a social whirl to need an engagement calendar. Have you ever hunted furiously for a dentist's appointment cnard or wondered whether it was Tuesday or Wednesday night that Mrs. Smith was having her sewing class?

Any calendar which blocks off the days and is roomy enough for a few words of writing will serve the purpose. If there is a pencil handy by the calendar you will be more likely to jot down the necessary information. Searching for a pencil is pretty discouraging in a lot of homes, so keep one anchored for convenience.

Note appointments with dentists, doctors, and hairdressers. Parties and evenings out should be marked down.

You can use your calendar as a reminder to do such things as defrost the freezer, call the repair man, or have the car greased.

Note the due date on your calendar for insurance premiums or tax payments, and the family birthdays. Knowing when such things come due will make it easier to plan for the extra expense.

Most state garden clubs sell a date and calendar book each year as a money-making project that is perfect for this type of thing.

Jackie Robinson quits baseball; trade is voided.

Play safe: drive carefully.

666

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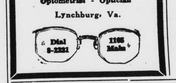

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Garden Talk

By Appomattox Garden Club

Today let's talk about the care of the flowering plants we received as gifts at Christmas time. We should like to keep them as beautiful as they are for an indefinite length of time—with their profuse blooms of such indescribable beauty. That would be impossible, of course, for these plants are grown under ideal conditions in greenhouses, and the abrupt change to the hot, dry atmosphere of most of our homes will affect them adversely. But with TLC (tender, loving care), they will last for weeks to brighten your home, long after the tinsel and other Christmas trappings are just a memory.

Let us consider the care of four of these Christmas plants.

1. Poinsettias are tropical plants that need warm, even temperature, and good light. Give it the sunniest window, not near a radiator, and not in a draft. Keep soil moist, not soggy-wet. Increasing humidity of the room will prolong attractiveness of the plant.

2. Cyclamens should be kept cool, well watered, and away from too much direct sunlight. At ordinary room temperature, watering twice daily may be needed. Pour warm water into the pot, at three points along the rim, never into the heart of the plant. As blooms fade, pull out the full stems. When all the flowers are gone, you'll still have a decorative foliage plant.

3. Azaleas like a cool location and a drink of warm water every day. If the blooms should soften, give the plant a "bubble bath." Submerge the entire pot in warm water till the rim is covered. Bubbles will appear on the surface, but when you no longer see them, or about one half hour later, remove the pot and drain. Repeat as necessary.

4. Christmas begonias are usually so smothered with pink flowers that the foliage is barely visible. To keep these riotous blooms, never let the soil get dry. These plants need moisture and good drainage, and thrive best in a cool spot, at a temperature of approximately 50 degrees, and away from too much direct sunlight.

In a later article we will talk of transplanting these plants.

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Ruritan Hears Highway Eng.

W. M. Brown, assistant resident engineer of the state highway department, spoke to the Pamplin Ruritans on "How Highway Funds are Allocated." Mr. H. W. Rankle, state highway resident engineer accompanied Brown as guest of the Pamplin Ruritan meeting. This meeting was held at Woodside Bar-B-Que just east of Pamplin on Friday, January 11.

Brown pointed out that highway funds are allocated on the basis of area, population, and road mileage. In alocating the limited funds available for new construction of secondary roads, the travel count, school bus routes and other needs are considered. In so far as possible, the department tries to meet the most urgent needs first.

President Everette Tibbs presided at the meeting. Song leader, Cecil Ligon, opened the supper meeting by leading the group in its club song. Rev. W. M. Black gave the invocation. After a turkey dinner, a short business meeting was held. Several program of work committees reported. Among them were: program and entertainment by Edward Ranson; rural church, welfare and health by Bill Chappel; recreation by Robert McClenny; youth and education by Lewis Motley; agricultural and conservation by Luther Nash; and rural utilities, industries, and public highways by Earl Smith. Rev. J. H. Anderson dismissed the group.

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Report of Condition of The Farmer's National Bank of Appomattox

In the State of Virginia, at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1956, published in response to call made by Comptroller of the Currency, under Section 5211, U. S. Revised Statutes.

ASSETS

1. Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balance, and cash items in process of collection	539,051.97
2. United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	973,010.00
3. Obligations of States and political subdivisions	59,130.57
4. Other bonds, notes and debentures	52,977.50
5. Corporate stocks (including $3600.00 stock of Federal Reserve bank)	3,600.00
6. Loans and discounts (including $20.40 overdrafts)	1,126,870.98
7. Bank premises owned $16,000, furniture and fixtures $9,500 (Bank premises owned are subject to no liens not assumed by bank)	25,500.00
11. Other assets	1,269.16
12. TOTAL ASSETS	2,781,510.18

LIABILITIES

13. Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	759,764.87
14. Time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations	1,508,557.67
15. Deposits of United States Government (including postal savings)	153,149.38
16. Deposits of States and political subdivisions	162,686.25
18. Other deposits (certified and cashier's checks, etc.)	12,109.73
19. TTOTAL DEPOSITS $2,596,267.90	
24. TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,596,267.90

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

25. Capital Stock (c) Common stock, total par $50,000	50,000.00
26. Surplus	70,000.00
27. Undivided profits	39,742.28
28. Reserves (and retirement account for preferred stock)	25,500.00
29. Total Capital Accounts	185,242.28
30. Total Liabilities and Capital Accounts	2,781,510.18

MEMORANDA

31. Assets pledged or assigned to secure liabilities and for other purposes	530,472.00
32. (a) Loans as shown above are after deduction of reserves of	10,045.35

I, T. DeWitt Evans, Cashier of the aboved-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. DeWitt Evans, Cashier

State of Virginia, County of Appomattox, ss:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10 day of Jan. 1957, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.

Rachel F. Lawson, Notary Public

My commission expires 3-15-58.

Correct-Attest:

George Abbitt, Jr.

A. R. Harwood, Jr.

F. L. Murphy

Directors.

R.E.A. Volume Sets Record

The nation's rural electric systems — once little more than a pair of copper lines supported by wooden polls and Rural Electrification Administration loans — celebrated their coming of age in 1956 with an improved ability to serve their communities and a record financial performance, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported today.

Increasing attention to sales promotion and management practices, together with an influx of non-farm residents and small industries moving from crowded cities, pushed total operating revenues past the $500 million mark for the first time in the 21-year-old program. In 1955 the systems reported $449,625,487 of operating revenues. Total net margins—after deductions for expenses, depreciation and interest—rose more than 25 per cent over the previous year and reached a record $73.3 million.

"The 1956 report shows how far rural electrification has come since the early days of just lights in the farm home," R. E. A. Administrator David A. Hamil commented. "Electricity, properly applied, now is one of the most profitable and economical tools the farmer can use. In many areas the transformer bank has replaced the big barn as the symbol of a farmer's success.

"Even more impressive are the indications of growing maturity and financial stability to be found in the 1956 reports from our borrowers," Mr. Hamil added.

R. E. A.'s preliminary 1956 figures reflect the expanding use of electric power for farm production. Average monthly consumption by all residential consumers, including farm users, rose 12 per cent over 1955 to 269 kilowat hours, but the extra power came at lower cost. As a result, consumers paid an average cost of only 2.86 cents per kwh, or 4 per cent less than the 1955 average of 2.98 cents per kwh. The average monthly bill in 1956 was $7.69, compared with $7.20 a year earlier.

The R. E. A.-financed systems sold an estimated 22 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, almost 15 per cent more than in 1955.

Homemakers Items

Proper lighting will solve a lot of television woes, says Miss Ruth Jamison, house furnishings specialist at VPI.

She has these tips for people who complain of eye strain when watching TV programs:

The TV screen is 10 times brighter than the movie screen so the owner can enjoy daytime shows. So you need to light the room at night to see the picture clearly. If this is not done the picture becomes too bright and the glare causes eye strain.

The light should be balanced. Be sure to turn on enough table and floor lamps to get equal lighting over the entire room. Lamp shades that light cannot shine through are preferred. Move the lamp far enough away from the wall so that bright spots will not appear on the wall. Then place the lamps so the reflectors do not appear on the screen. If you let light shine directly on the screen, the dark areas of the picture will be brightened, destroying the sharpness and clearness.

Be sure to sit far enough away from the set so the lines blend together and you see a sharp, clear picture. From eight to 12 feet is about the most comfortable viewing distance. It also helps to watch television at, or near, eye level.

Miss Jamison also advises placing the set so it will look well in the room. Arrange TV as you do other furniture. You can group the set with a chair and lamp, with a long bench covered with cushions for comfort when it is used as a set, or in a bookshelf unit. There is no reason, she says, for the unattractive effect you get when you place the TV set across a corner. Put it instead on a wall space or under a window opposite the sofa and a grouping of chairs.

A delicate Hint

A gentleman visited the house of an old friend, where the butler, an Irishman, paid him every attention and finally saw him into his motor.

The gentleman, who was miserly, did not tip him. As a delicate reminder, the butler said:

"Faith, sorr, if you lose your purse on the way home, remember you didn't pull it out here."

FEW FIRES IN AREA IN 1956

There were fewer forest fires during 1956 in the Virginia Division of Forestry's ten county Farmville District. 142 forest fires burned 400 acres in the 10 county area and foresters say this is the lowest acreage loss in this area in a number of years.

Careleseness still caused the most fires. Smokers caused 46 fires, brush burners, 37; railroad, 27; incendiary, 6; lumber operators, 3; campfires, 1; lightning, 2, and miscellaneous, 20. A number of the miscellaneous fires were caused by hunters attempting to smoke game from hollow trees.

Amelia County, had 4 fires, Appomattox 15, Buckingham 22, Charlotte 8, Cumberland 14, Halifax 18, Lunenburg 5, Mecklenburg 10, Nottoway 16, and Prince Edward 30.

Forestry officials credit the good record to a more careful and a more thoughtful public.

NAVY ATOM TRAINING

More than 2,000 men are being trained by the Navy each year as nuclear technicians to man the atomic submarines and surface ships now being built. Eligible for the nuclear training programs are certain grade technicians, such as machinists mate, enginemen, electronics technician, electrician mate internal communications technicians and hospital corpsmen. The men must have at least four year's service left, be qualified in submarines, be not more than 30 years of age, and meet certain educational qualifications.

WRONG PIG GETS POKE

Greensburg, Ky.- Taking his ailing hog to a veterinarian for treatment, Farmer John Bale stood by as the vet filled a huge hypodermic and handed it to Bale to hold. The hog suddenly jumped and hit Bale's hand which held the needle, causing Bale to jab himself in the arm, press the plunger and feed the stinging fluid enter his own arm.

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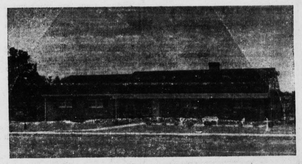

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